ON WHICH AMERICAN STUDENTSMAY TAKE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Bules Governing the Selections from States and Territories-Candidates from American Schools.

NEW YORK. July 7 .- The trustees of the will of Cecil Rhodes have prepared a memorandum for the information of college authorities and intending candidates for Rhodes scholarships in the United States. The first election of scholarships in the United States under the bequest will be held between February and May, 1904, and the elected scholars will begin residence in

A qualifying examination will be held in each State and Territory, or at centers which can be easily reached. This examination is not competitive, but is intended to give assurance that all candidates are fully qualified to enter on a course of study at Oxford University. It will therefore be based on the requirements for the first alty from each candidate for a degree. The Rhodes scholars will be selected from candidates who have successfully passed this examination. One scholar will be chosen for each State and Territory to which scholarships are assigned.

The coileges and universities making appointments will be furnished with a state-ment of the qualifications which Mr. Rhodes desired in the holders of his scholarships, and they will be asked, in exercising their right of selection, to comply as nearly as circumstances will permit with the spirit of the testator's wish. It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached at least their sophomore or econd-year work at some recognized deree-granting university or college of the ried, must be citizens of the United States nd must be between nineteen and twenty-

didates may elect whether they wil apply for the scholarship of the State in which they have acquired educational qualifications or of that of the State in which they have their private domicile, ome or residence. They must be prepared to present themselves for examina-tion in the State they select. No candidate nia line about 3 o'clock, in charge of Col. may compete in more than one State.

#### THREE MORE HAVE DIED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) night that damage thus far done would probably amount to more than \$25,000. He expected that numerous damage suits would be filed against the city and county. By the presence of the whole First Infantry, with a detail of artillery from Indianapolis, the city is practically under martial law. The citizens' committee has general supervision of the city, while the soldiers commanded by General McKee, of the I. N. G., is under the direction of Sher-

Frank Lamble, who died to-night, was twenty-eight years old. He had been taken to the hospital after the riot. His parents died but a short time ago. He was a molder by trade and was the sole support of a family of seven young brothers and sisters, many men in the short time they were who are left in almost destitute condition. the Crescent Sanitorium. He was married and left a family. He was shot in the

The Governor has, in addition to the troops already here, thirty companies of ready to be poured into Evansville at a tery left here under very warlike preparafew hours' notice. The intention of the Governor is to make a strong showing with the troops and break up the spirit of lawlessness. Martial law will not be declared unless there arises additional trouble. General McKee said to-night the only trouble to be feared, as far as had been given expression, was from threats reported to Company C, Capt. William H. Comly of him to have been made by the leaders of the labor organizations, who, he had been told, made the boast, when they saw the troops arriving, that they "would not do a thing to those negro protectors before day-

#### QUIET ALL DAY TUESDAY.

#### Members Heavily Fined-Race Feeling Is Very Bitter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 7.-Business has been almost at a standstill here to-day. Work on many important improvements has been temporarily suspended, and there has been a feeling of intense anxiety as to what the night would bring forth. The fatalities attending the clash last night between the local military companies and a mob, wherein six persons were killed outright and nearly fifty wounded, has had a stunning effect on the community, and in certain circles the feeling has been bitter against the militia, but the more conservative classes, while deploring the loss of life and injury to so many, take the position that law and order must prevail, and that. had the mayor's proclamation asking citi- any time to assist in the command of the zens to remain at their homes last night troops at Evansville. Following was the fice in charge of his clerk, who remained been obeyed, the trouble would have been order issued: "Be in readiness to respond averted and all the victims of the terrible clash would have been spared, for all have to admit that they were violators of the

night unidentified, were recognized by friends this morning. One was Robert W. a laborer named Cox. Fred Kappler, twenty-five years old, died to-day at a hospital.

physicians who attended cases place the wounded, were reported to-day. Among in as deputy sheriffs.

In the City Court to-day nine men arrested last night for carrying weapons were four companies of the Indianapolis bateach fined \$100 and sent to fall for thirty | talion and Battery A. The several captains

Prominent citizens and officials were in close touch with Governor Durbin during | Statehouse and be reviewed by the Govthe night and to-day. The Governor announced that law and order must be reestablished here, even if he has to come to the city, take charge himself and establish martial law. Should riot and disorder continue to-night, with hundreds of State troops in the city and on duty, the Governor will at once carry out his threat.

This morning a meeting of prominent citizens and officials was held looking to the promoting of peace in the city. Steps were taken to persuade citizens to remain in their homes at night. It has been charged that the antipathy of labor unions toward the state militia was having a bad effect at this time, though no direct charge has been made against any particular organization. Individual union members, however, are open in their denunciation

of the militia. President Courcier, of the Central Labor Union, was invited into the meeting and asked to give an opinion as to what should be done to relieve the situation. He suggested that the withdrawal of the militia would have a good effect and go far in relieving the tension. The others failed to to the ones during the Spanish-American hold of a clew to the housebreaker as it is agree with him and a telegram was then ordered to be drafted to the Governor urging that more troops be sent here at once. Mr. Courcier was asked and agreed to call a meeting of the executive council com- tions for the trip had been made very hur- and went through the house without awakmittee of the Central Labor Union at once | riedly, but just the same the trip was taken | ening anyone. and take up the question of preventing any further trouble in the city. He said organized labor was ready to do its part.

The race feeling is still very bitter. Small bodies of white men and negroes have had

and the blacks have invariably fared badly. CONDITIONS MADE PUBLIC and the blacks have invariably fared badly.

At the Von Behren manufacturing plant all colored labor was driven from work, and the business of the plant crippled. Wnolesale merchants sending out loads of goods frequently had to send out clerks to take charge of drays and wagons of merchandise on the way to the railroad sheds, colored drivers being driven away.

Well-to-do white people are contributing T. H. to the wants of deserving negroes, who in terror appealed to have their lives saved. Temporary homes have been improvised in stables and sheds, where the refugees will remain until the excitement abates. The only thing that has prevented more serious clashes between the whites and blacks is that the latter have kept under cover as

#### Captain Blum's Statement.

much as possible.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 7.-Captain Blum, of Company E, this morning made the following statement in regard to last night's shooting:

"The mob, crowding up at the corner of Fourth and Division streets, forced the guards back, inch by inch, clear to the jail gate, and could not be beaten back. A man in the crowd fired a shot, which struck a Then the firing became general from the mob and the soldiers fired in return. Orders to cease firing were given the soldiers almost at once and as the crowd turned in flight. No order to fire was given by myself or any officer. It was done spontaneously and in self-defense. The mob had been repeatedly begged to go back. Bowlders and bricks were thrown long before the firing commenced and one soldier was knocked unconscious. The men were given orders to fire only in self-defense. Officers and soldiers greatly deplore the shooting, but they feel that they acted only in the line of duty."

#### TROOPS SENT TO EVANSVILLE.

#### Gov. Durbin Dispatches Battery A and Battalion of Infantry.

Governor Durbin sent the Indianapolis battalion of the Indiana National Guard and Battery A of the Light Artillery to Evansville yesterday afternoon to reinforce the Evansville, Vincennes and Terre Haute companies. The troops left the Union Station in a special train over the Pennsylva-Harry B. Smith, of the First Regiment. The train was in charge of Trainmaster Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Company, and was expected to make the run to Evansfille in three hours, landing the troops there

Immediately after the departure of the troops Adjutant General Ward hurried to his office in the Statehouse and wired instructions to eight companies of the First and Second regiments and Battery C, of Latayette, of the Light Artillery, to be ready to proceed at once to Evansville. It is not thought, however, that it will be found necessary to call out any more

The Indianapolis battalion is composed of Companies A. C. D and H. Just before the train pulled out of the station Col. Harry B. Smith gave out the statement that he had 197 men, including the members of the battery. He thought the several captains had done extraordinarily well to mobilize so

Will J. McKee and Quartermaster Charles Taylor, the ninth victim, died at | General Perry went to Evansville at 7 o'clock yesterday morning after a conference of several hours with the Governor. General McKee had instructions from the Governor to take immediate command of all the troops in Evansville. Quartermaster General Perry will have charge of the

housing of the troops. tions, each member of the infantry companies having in his belt forty-five rounds of ammunition and each officer being armed with a revolver. Besides the ammunition the men carried Adjutant General Ward provided the train with 2,000 rounds for each company. The battery was armed with carbines and a Gatling gun.

Capt. Charles A. Garrard was in command of Company A, Capt. T. C. Power of Company D and Capt. Harry M. Franklin of Company H. With Company A there were thirty-five men and three officers, with Company C thirty-three men and three officers, with Company D thirty men and three officers, and with Company H twentynine men and three officers. There were about thirty-three members with the battery. The battery was in charge of Senior Lieutenant W. W. Heiskell. The officers with the battalion were Major Charlton, Captain Jones, Adjutant McLain, Quartermaster Van Camp, Lleutenant Moorehead

and Major Conde. OTHER COMPANIES NOTIFIED. Immediately after the troops left Indianapolis Adjutant General Ward issued orders to the following companies over the State to be ready to start for Evansville any time last night or this morning: Company M. Greenfield, W. O. Bragg, captain; Company H, Delphi, Capt. J. P. Wason; Company H, Rensselaer, Capt. I. M. Washburn; Company H, Bloomington, Capt. W. H. Lowden; Company I, Union City, Capt. J. R. Griffin; Company F, Winchester, Capt. W. O. Jerricho; Company B, Crawfordsville, Capt. G. S. Harnly; Company K, Danville, Capt. J. B. Kinter. Battery C. at Lafayette, was also instructed to be in readiness to proceed on a moment's notice to Evansville, and Major Stevenson, of Rockville, was informed that he might be needed at complify to call to arms. May

night or to-morrow." After a conference of several hours with General McKee and Quartermaster General vesterday afternoon from Evansville after Perry Governor Durbin decided yesterday morning to respond to the request of Mayor | left here, except that everything was quiet Two of the dead, taken to a morgue last | Covert and Sheriff Kritz and send the In- at the scene of Monday night's riot, and dianapolis battalion of the National Guard and Battery A to Evansville and to have other companies and Battery C, of Lafay- the Governor for additional troops at noon Bock, an artist and engraver, and the other | ette, ready to proceed to Evansville imme-

Mayor Covert and Sheriff Kratz telephoned Governor Durbin that they did not Estimates based upon the statements of expect another outbreak like the one Monday night, but they thought the best possible plan was to have enough troops in Evtotal of badly wounded at not less than ansville to overawe the mob and clear the thirty-five. Many others, not seriously streets in short notice if trouble arose again the Light Artillery, with its Gatling gun last night. At noon, after Governor Dur- and carbines, would have a quieting effect, bin had ordered out the troops, he received The same sentiment was expressed in telethem were five citizens who had been sworn another message from Mayor Covert, and a grams to the Governor from leading citizens message from a prominent citizen, asking of Evansville. that troops be sent to Evansville. At 9:30 Governor Durbin ordered out the

and those in command of Battery A were ordered to assemble in the courthouse yard to be ready at 1 o'clock to march to the lieved to be H. E. Johnson, of Indianapernor. In less than two hours Adjutant General Ward, through whom the Governor issued his instructions, had received sufficient reports from the captains and those in charge of the battery to assure him that all four companies and the battery would make splendid showings when it came time to start for Evansville. At 1 o'clock Colonel Smith marched the troops to the Statehouse, where they were reviewed by the Governor. They then proceeded south on Capitol avenue to the Union Station, where the special train over the Pennsylvania line

was standing on the outer track. LEFT ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK. Yesterday was the first time since the Bold Thief Is Now Giving His Atten-16th day of May, 1898, that Indiana's troops have left Indianapolis under preparations similar to those under which the Indianapolis battalion and the battery started for Evansville. There was some delay in getting started, and the train did not pull out of the station until nearly 3 o'clock. The interval from the time the companies reached the station in a body till the train left gave the soldiers much time to talk to their mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters,

sweethearts and friends. The scenes at the station while the soldiers were waiting there were very similar war, when nearly all of the troops in the State left Indianapolis-some to go to Cuba and some only as far south as the Florida ports. The train was not so long yesterday, the excitement was not so great and t could be seen on all sides that preparaquite seriously by many of the national guardsmen, and especially so by their man by the name of Eagan in Crossey mothers and young women friends. The officers and the more experienced

They thought that about all they would have to do when they reached Evansville was to remain there a few days and then return to Indianapolis The special train was made up of six coaches and a baggage car. There was one coach for each company, one for the members of the battery and the rear coach was occupied by the officers and newspaper men. The train went to Vincennes over the Indianapolis & Vincennes road, and from there to Evansville over the E. &

TELEGRAM TO THE MAYOR. After Governor Durbin had ordered out the troops he sent the following telegram

"The law-abiding citizens of Evansville owe it to the good name of their city and State, which has already been stained by lawlessness culminating in deplorable bloodshed, to establish the supremacy of the law by giving to the civil officials the support necessary to the preservation of order. The time has come when it must be decisively determined whether Evansville is capable of self-government when life and property are threatened by the basest of her citizenship. Further military demonstration ought not be necessary-will not be necessary if the people assert their supermacy through the civil authorities. urge you to call a noonday conference of business men, lay this dispatch before them, devise a programme of action, and report to me promptly what you propose to do, and what further, in your opinion, it is necessary for the State to do in the emer-

"WINFIELD T. DURBIN, Governor." At noon Mayor Covert and prominent citizens of Evansville wired the Governor that they had held a meeting of leading citizens and the authorities, and it was the unanimous opinion that the best thing to be done was to send additional troops to Evansville.

#### SAFE IN THE REFORMATORY.

#### Dying Murderer of Patrolman Massey Beyond Reach of Mobs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 7.-Robert Lee, otherwise known as Lee Brown, the negro murderer of Patrolman Massey, of Evansville, whose crime was the ostensible cause of the riot and resulting casualties at Evansville last night, arrived at the Indiana Reformatory a little after noon today. He was at once examined by the medical staff of the institution, and the doctors reported that he cannot possibly recover from the wound inflicted by Patrolman Massey last Friday night. Lee was removed on Sunday from Evans-

Governor Durbin, boarded a B. & O. South- school masters. western train from St. Louis with the prisoner and three deputies, and started for this city. Lee was barely alive, and had to be given stimulants and worked with nearly two hours before he could be moved from the jail. His removal from Vincennes. caused great relief there, where an outbreak had been expected to-night if the prisoner lived that long. When the sheriff and his party boarded

the train they entered the smoking car, and the conductor, baggagemaster, express messenger and brakeman were deputized as special deputies to assist the sheriff and his deputies in the event of attack. There were crowds at all the stations, and passengers on the train tried to see the prisoner, but this privilege was denied by the sheriff. At North Vernon Lee was secretly transferred to the south-bound train, and on arrival in' this city was hurried at once to the Reformatory, where he was immediately given

medical attention Lee served a term at the institution here from 1896 until 1901 for assault and battery with intent to kill, committed in Spencer county. He was then registered under the name of John Tinsley.

#### NEWS FROM EVANSVILLE.

#### Governor Durbin and Others Reassured by Telegrams from There.

The latest official news from Evansville reached Governor Durbin's office about 9 o'clock last night. Sheriff Kratz informed George B. Lockwood, the Governor's private secretary, that everything was quiet in Evansville. He said no trouble was expected last night, and that, from all indications, there will not be another riot.

Governor Durbin was not at his office when this information was received. He was at home resting. When he left the office, about 5 o'clock last evening, he instructed his secretary that he did not wish to be disturbed last night if things remained quiet in Evansville. When Mr. Lockwood informed the Governor of what Sheriff Kratz said the Governor retired. Mr. Lockwood then locked up the Governor's office for the

Adjutant General Ward remained at his office in the Statehouse until nearly midnight, but heard nothing from Evansville after Sheriff Kratz's message to the Governor. By 9 o'clock last night Adjutant General Ward had received telegrams from most of the companies of the First and Second regiments, which he instructed to be ready to go to Evansville, that they had made preparations for a call to arms, and could proceed to Evansville on short notice. "I don't think we will need to call out any more companies," said General Ward. " think most of the trouble at Evansville is over now, and all the soldiers needed are there now. I shall remain in close touch with my office all night."

About midnight General Ward went to the Grand Hotel for the night, and left his ofthere to receive any information from Evansville. No information had at 3 o'clock this morning.

Nothing was heard at the Governor's office the Indianapolis battalion and Battery A that the citizens there do not anticipate further trouble. When Mayor Covert asked he said he did not think the soldiers would be needed to quell a riot, but that it would be best to send them to Evansville to show the mob that the authorities were ready to put down speedily any riot or disturbance like Monday night's catastrophe. He thought the presence of five or six companies of the National Guard and Battery A, of

#### H. E. Johnson Not Killed.

It was reported at Evansville yesterday that one of the victims of the riot was beolis, supposed to be an employe of the Wallace circus. Investigation here shows that Mr. Johnson lives at No. 20 West Maryland street. He is not employed by Wallace's circus, but is a traveling salesman for the Dayton Computing Scales Company. His business associates yesterday received a telegram from him stating that he had been wounded, but was not seriously

#### ROBBERIES REPORTED.

#### tion to West Indianapolis.

James Slaughter, who lives at 882 River avenue, West Indianapolis, was robbed early Monday morning by an unknown thief, who entered his home and made away with \$26 in change without awakening any of the occupants of the house. Entrance was effected by cutting a hole in the screen-door and unhooking the latch. The burglar made the full rounds of the house, but was evidently only after money, as he left a gold watch lying on the table. The merchant police have been trying to get A few days ago the home of Albert Luke. 836 Walnut avenue, was entered and \$14 in change taken. By the use of a step ladder the burglar climbed through the transom

The horse and wagon stolen from a milkstreet, West Indianapolis, last Thursday morning was recovered yesterday at Plainmembers of the companies and the battery, field, Ind., by a detective of the Horse especially those who were south during Thief Association. The detectives think

#### SUBJECTS DISCUSSED EIGHT DEPARTMENTS.

Three-Year Course of Professional Training Urged by President Eliot, of Harvard.

BOSTON, July 7 .- From sessions in only two of the sixteen departments of the National Educational Association yesterday the organization on this, the second day of its 1903 convention, took up a programme providing for meetings in eight departments besides a general session held in the evening. The departments holding sessions today were the national council, elementary education, higher education, normal training, business education, child study and In-

The national council discussed "Religious Education," with George A. Coe, prolessor of philosophy. Northwestern University, speaking on contributions of modern education to religion. Rev. Edward A. Pace, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., spoke on "The Influence of Religions on the Motives of Conduct," and Commissioner of Education W. L. Harris, of Washington, D. C., on "The Separation of the Church from the School, Supported

by Public Taxes." At the session of the elementary department the time was devoted to papers main-ly on technical subjects, with discussion of each.

College presidents whose presence yesterday made the sessions of the national council important, to-day met in the department of higher education. The topic was "The Length of the Baccalaureate Course and the Preparation for the Professional Schools." mong those who presented papers were President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, President William R. Harper, of Chicago University, and Presdent Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard. The latter defended the three-year course. He said in part: "Inasmuch as it is the intent of society and the interest of the individual that young men should be enabled to enter, well trained, on the practice of a profession by the time they are twenty-five years old, it follows that the period of training preliminary or preparatory to professional ville to the new Knox county jail at Vin-cennes, where it was believed he would be time the young men are twenty-one years safe. Last night's developments at Evans- old. If we ask, next, at what age a boy ville and the reported threats of the leaders | who has good opportunities may best leave his secondary school the most reasonal possible, the dying negro, coupled with a answer is at the age of eighteen. At that growing restiveness on the part of the age the average boy is ready for the liberty rougher element at Vincennes, tended to of a college or technical school and will deweaken this belief, and this morning Sher- velop more rapidly in freedom than under iff Summit, of Knox county, on order of the constant supervision of parents or

One of the principal addresses in the normal department was that by Prof. Francis B. Brandt. of the Central High School, Philadelphia. "Trade Schools," was the general topic in the manual training de- On the 31st day of December, 1902 partment. Arthur H. Chamberlain, principal of the normal school of Throop Polytechnique Institute, Pasadena, Cal., was among the speakers. The child study de-partment topic was "Child Study," in relation to elementary education.'

#### TWO MEN IDENTIFIED.

#### John Brown and Frank Kelly Known in Syracuse, N. Y.

John Brown and Frank Kelly, who were The amount of capital is.....\$200,000 Holtz and Bray for the alleged theft of a great number of shoes from a box car on tified through the Bertillon system yesterday as well-known crooks, wanted in Syracuse, N. Y., and other places. Bertillon Clerk McGuff photographed and measured the men last week and forwarded the pictures and measurements to the Bertillon department of Syracuse. He yesterday received a letter from Syracuse stating that the men were known there as John O'Brien and John McCall and that both had served penitentiary sentences and were wanted there and in other places.

#### THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. Officials Are Exiles and Criminals-

Varied Callings Represented.

The Engineer. Ever since the various sections of the Siberian Railway were thrown open to passenger traffic there have been increasing complaints of robbery. Not only has passengers' luggage been rifled in the luggage vans, but there has been a great deal of robbery from ordinary goods in transit by goods trains. To these drawbacks must be added the many shortcomings in the management of the line, and the frequent cases of accidents and derailments. A Russian publicist, M. Sentyanin, has been inquiring into the education and moral worth of the staff employed on the line, and he has published some very interesting details referring to the staff in 1901. During that year there were employed about 18,-000 officials and workmen on the Siberian Railway. In January 10,992 officials were employed permanently, while two years before in 1898, only 5,004 were employed. The staff increases so rapidly every year, and the demand for officials is so great that it is impossible to maintain a high level of education or of moral worth among the aspirants for service on the line. M. Sentyanin was able to investigate the social value of 11,112 persons; of this number 2,311 were illiterate, 3,829 had had no proper school training, 4,376 had attended elementary schools, and only 123 had received a higher

education. To the last category belonged chiefly the surgeons. Strange to say, the educational standing of an employe seems to have but very little influence upon the rate of pay. Thus, posts with a yearly salary of 3,600 rubles were held by illiterate persons; badly educated officials held many posts at a yearly wage of from 1,200 to 1,800 rubles, while "university men" were being paid from 120 to 360 rubles a year. These latter were exiles. and they acted as clerks. Nearly 1,000 exiles were appointed to posts on the Siberian Railway in 1901, and of that number the past life of 886 could be traced: 597 men had been banished for murder, robbery, and other violent deeds, and 24 for theft and forgery. These men are employed on the eastern sections of the line, partly in the railway offices and partly as watchmen. Of late the taking of criminals into the service of the railway has been restricted, and some of those already employed have been dismissed. The most varied callings are found represented among the Siberian Railway officials. There are journeymen and artists, teachers, governesses, innkeepers, clerks, apothecaries, photographers, painters, organists, unfrocked pastors, policemen and gendarmes. The profession of literature is not represented, at least officially. Evil tongues maintain that there is a special reason for the absence of literary men on the staff of the Siberian Railway; a little time ago the heads of certain departments gave strict orders to their men that no details concerning the line were to be allowed to find their

way into the press. European Russia furnishes the greater number of officials, as 84 per cent. were born there, while Siberia furnishes only 16 per cent. The subordinate posts are held by immigrants from the eastern governments, Perm, Orenburg and Samara, and the higher posts by immigrants from central and western Russia. The distribution of the officials according to their capacity for work is curious. Thus, the better men, mainly former officials on the Samara & Zlatoust Railway, were assigned to the West Siberian sections of the railway. Such men as proved to be failures were transferred eastward to the central sections of the line. If on these latter sections no employment could be found, and the demands of the railway authorities were extremely modest, then the seekers after work traveled again eastward to the Trans-Baikal and Manchurian Railways. Thus, the Siberian Railway became a route for tramps. who looked out for a chance to make a living somewhere along its great length.

#### Politics and the Race Question.

New York Evening Post.

One grudging word is frequently uttered by Southern newspapers in their references to the peonage cases. Admitting the cruelbelieved he is the man who has been mak- ties, the illegalities, the disgrace, they yet ing the recent raids in West Indianapolis, say that "politics" has been allowed to color the prosecution of the guilty men. That they denounce as variously "despica-"intolerable," etc. Now, if widespread means "politics" all we have to say is that t is wholly unavoidable. Americans are country, and if political evils require a political remedy they cast about to find it. But is the South itself so innocent of the wiles of politicians in all the inflamed state dashes in many parts of the city to-day, regard the Evansville trip very seriously. probable an arrest will be made to-day.

firms that the "act of madness of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt" in inviting Booker Washington to lunch has "incited to mob rule," is it speaking words of truth and soberness or echoing the language of Southern poli-ticians? Their ways are well understood. Their chief aim is to maintain themselves in office by "keeping the South solid." The method of doing it is to harp on the prejudice against the negro. When the Republican Presidents used to appoint unworthy negroes to office the cry was: "There, you see what they will do if we do not all stand together." When Mr. Roosevelt selected educated colored men of high character the alarm was raised, "This means social equality." Politics for politics, the South knows how to inject it into the race question more skilfully and constantly than the North.

#### Economy in Church Building.

New York Christian Advocate. It may not be a new idea at all to architects and builders, but it was a new idea to us-a church veneered entirely with stone, so as to look exactly like a solid stone edifice. We saw such a one the other daythe beautiful new Grace Methodist Episco-Church, of Youngstown, where Dr. Van Wert, who is an expert in stone work as well as in theology, is pastor. We were not aware before that stone, as well as brick, could be used for veneering, but we were informed that, with an extra heavy foundation and by the aid of rods and bolts to hold the stone blocks firmly in place, there will be neither settling nor cracking. Certainly the effect was very pleasing, and a house of worship that one would say might have cost something over \$20,000 was obtained at a saving of more than one-third. We commend the invention to those contemplating building in cases where artistic designs must be economically carried out.

#### Object Lesson in Lungs.

London Chronicle. Perhaps our correspondent who protests against the ridiculous incompetence which permits him and the rest of us to be choked with dust would be more righteously ndignant than ever if he were to see the three lungs that lie next one another in the Anatomical Museum at Edinburgh University. The first is that of an Eskimo, and is snow white. (In life this would, of course be ruddy from the presence of blood.) The third is that of a coal miner, and is coal black. The intermediate one is that of a town dweller, and is a dirty slate gray as are the lungs of all of us at this moment. In this country it is scarcely possible in plain words to say what London dust, and that portion of it brought by women's skirts into louses, consists of.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

#### OF THE

# T 11

#### Insurance Co.

It is located at the corner of Glen and Bay streets. Glens Falls. N. Y.

J. L. CUNNINGHAM, President. R. A. LITTLE, Secretary

### arrested several days ago by Detectives | The amount of its capital paid up is. 200,000

the Big Four tracks in this city, were iden- The Assets of the Company in the United States Cash on hand and in the hands of are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons...... \$416,387.52 Real estate unincumbered ..... Bonds owned by the company.... 1,890,660.00 Stocks owned by the company .... Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ...... 1,059,591.33 4,000,00 Debts otherwise secured.....

Debts for premiums ...... 146,824.74 Losses unadjusted, loss-All other securities..... 10,099,85 Total assets ......\$3,825,468.87 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due..... \$15,983.52 Losses unadjusted ...... Losses in suspense, waiting for 16.677.00 further proof ..... All other claims against the company ..... Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks ...... 1,172,061.55 Total liabilities ......\$1,272.575.13 The greatest amount in any one

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State I, the undersigned, auditor of state of tioned company on the 31st day of Decem-the State of Indiana, hereby certify that ber, 1902, as shown by the original statethe above is a correct copy of the state-ment of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

risk ...... \$25,000.00

testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 13th day of Feb-D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

#### UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE Hamburg-Bremen Scottish Union and Fire Insurance Co.

It is located at No. 22 Pine street, in the city of New York, State of New York. F. O. AFFELD, Manager.

Home Office, Hamburg, Germany.

The amount of its capital is .... \$1,750,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up is ...... 525,000.00

The Assets of the Company in the United States

are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons and Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of various per cent., secured as follows: United States bonds ..... State, county and municipal Railroad stocks and bonds ......

21,050.0

40,000.00

Other stocks and bonds.....

Debts otherwise secured.....

Debts for premiums in course of

The greatest amount in any one

collection .....

Total assets ......\$1,691,172.46 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due..... Losses unadjusted ..... Losses in suspense, waiting for outstanding risks ...... 1,207,756.1 

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State. | State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the State of Indiana, hereby certify that interest in an event of national importance the above is a correct copy of the state- the above is a correct copy of the statetioned company on the 31st day of Decembuilt that way. They cannot help being ber, 1902, as shown by the original state-concerned at what is going on in their own ment, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

risk ...... \$25,000.0

scribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 29th day of Jan-

#### The Big Four Route

Official Route **\$16.00 8**18.00 Round Trip Round Trip Indiana B. P. O. ELKS to the Grand Lodge Meeting at BALTIMORE, Md., July 21-23

SPECIAL ELKS' TRAIN, composed of combination car and standard sleepers,

Indianapolis 6:20 P. M., Saturday, July 18th and run through to Baltimore without change on quick schedule, via Cincinnati,

the C. & O. Railway and Washington. Tickets will also be on sale for all trains of July 18 and 19, good to return until July 31, when properly executed. For full particulars and sleeping car reservations call on Saul Munter, Chairman Baltimore Club, 315 E. Market St., or Big Four Offices, No. 1 E. Washington St., and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

#### RACES! RACES!! .. TO-DAY ..

Running, Trotting and Pacing SPO.000.00 In Purses. FAIR GROUND

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIR BANK Miss Mabel Hudson, Claude Cunningham and Ostendorf's

FAIR BANK CONCERT BAND 36 Musicians. 10 Soloists. Change of programme nightly. Admission 25 Cents.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

## Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902 It is located at No. 61 Pine street, city

MASON A. STONE, President. WILLIAM ADAMS, WALTER B. WARD, Assistant Secretaries.

The amount of its capital is .... \$200,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up 1S ...... 200,000.00

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows: agents or other persons ...... Bonds and stocks owned by the company and bearing interest at

the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed .............. 1,621,535.00 Debts otherwise secured...... Debts for premiums..... All other securities..... Total assets ......\$2,174,546.53

LIABILITIES. es in suspense, waiting for further proof.\$264,913.02 Less reinsurance ...... 40,176.05 \$224,736.97 All other claims against the com-

Total liabilities ..... The greatest amount of any one risk ...... \$30,000.00 State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State I, the undersigned, auditor of state of

the State of Indiana, hereby certify that

the above is a correct copy of the state-

ment of the condition of the above-men-

outstanding risks ...... 1,416,647.46

tioned company on the 31st day of Decemment, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

scribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 31st day of January, 1903. D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

## UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE National Ins. Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902 On the 31st day of December, 1902

No. 36 Pearl street, Hartford, Conn. JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager.

Home Office, Edinburgh, Scotland,

The amount of its U. S. deposit is \$200,000.00 The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons...... \$888,924.96 Real estate unincumbered...... Bonds and stocks owned by the company bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., as per schedule filed..... Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from any prior incumbrance..... Debts otherwise secured (collat-

eral loans) ..... Total assets ......\$4,508,025.63 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due.....

Losses unadjusted ..... Losses in suspense waiting for further proof ..... All other claims against the company ...... Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks ...... 1,704,305.08 Total liabilities ......\$2,123,467.64 The greatest amount in any one

risk ...... \$100,000.00

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of ment of the condition of the above-men- ment of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of Decemment is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

[SEAL.] cial seal this 29th day of Jan-E. SHERRICK. Auditor of State

# 25 West Washington Street.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

#### OF THE GREENWICH CONCORDIA

Fire Insurance Co. On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at corner Wells and West Water street, Germania Buildi Milwaukee, Wis. GEO. BRUMDER, President. FRANK DAMKOEHLER, Secretary. The amount of its capital is ..... \$500,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up

is ..... The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons ...... Real estate unincumbered Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., as per schedule Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ...... Debts otherwise secured, interest accrued on bonds and mort-10,146.36 120,333,36

All other securities ..... Total assets..... \$996,931.66 LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.....

risk, from \$500 to .....

The greatest amount in any one

Losses adjusted and not due .... further proof ..... All other claims against the com-Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks .....

4,549,44

\$667,327.03

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original state-ment is now on file in this office.

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State. Copy of Statement of the Condition

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

[SEAL.] cial seal this 3d day of Feb-

scribe my name and affix my offi-

## HANUVEK

Fire Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at 34 Pine street, New York.

CHARLES A. SHAW, President. JOSEPH M'CORD, Secretary.

The amount of its capital paid up 18 ...... 1,000,000.00

The amount of its capital is ..... \$1,000,000.00

The Assets of the Company in the United States

are as follows: Cash on hand and in the hands of Real estate unincumbered ...... 450,000.00 Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., secured as follows: U. S. bonds ..... Bank stocks ..... Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the

amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance ..... 3,500.00 Debts otherwise secured ...... All other securities ..... Total assets .....\$3,795,167.35

LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof ..... \$278,288.96 All other claims against the com-

outstanding risks ...... 1,738,146.24 Total liabilities ......\$2,148,514.80 The greatest amount in any one

State of Indiana, office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I hereunto sub-

scribe my name and affix my offi-[SEAL.] cial seal this 3d day of Feb-D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State